

**Philanthropy has a critical role to play in solving the climate crisis. ClimateWorks Foundation helps foundations and climate leaders come together to be more strategic, efficient, and effective in their response to global climate change. We are a collaborative team of researchers, strategists, and grantmakers committed to our mission to mobilize philanthropy to solve the climate crisis and ensure a prosperous future**

慈善机构在解决气候危机问题方面起到至关重要的作用。气候工作基金会帮助集结各基金会和气候领袖，更策略性、更有效地应对全球气候变化问题。我们是一支拥有研究者、战略家和捐助者的合作型团队，致力于完成我们推动慈善机构解决气候危机实现繁荣未来的使命



**ClimateWorks**

# Energy Efficiency Portfolio 能效领域工作

The Energy Efficiency portfolio promotes clean and efficient energy in the buildings, industry, and consumer technology sectors by engaging advocates, researchers, businesses, and other stakeholders with a range of strategies to advance public and corporate policy that benefit both the economy and society. 能效领域工作通过多项策略，联合拥护者、研究者、商业和其他相关方，推进有助于经济和社会的公共和商业政策，推动清洁高效能源在建筑、工业、顾客技术等部门的应用



## KEY DATA POINTS 重点数据



### 2.1-3.1 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e

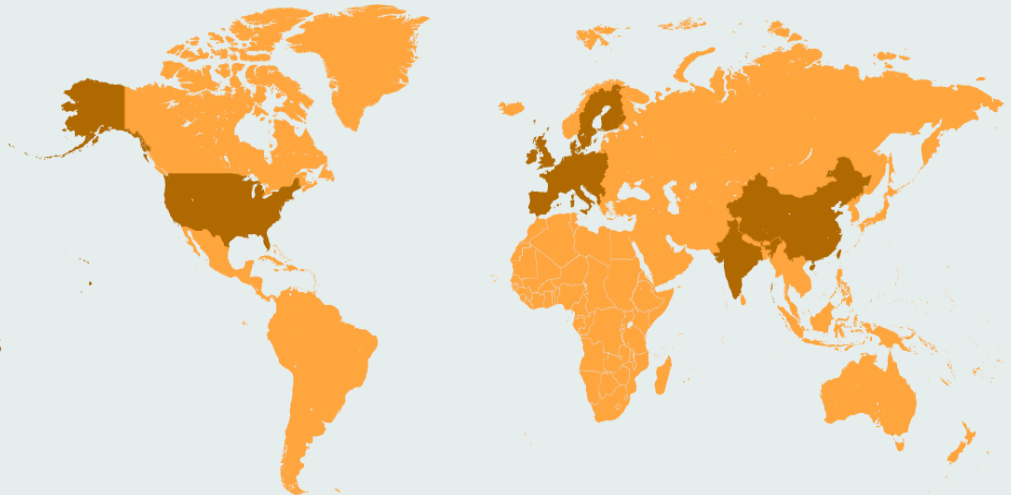
2030 annual GHG savings target for Energy Efficiency portfolio  
能效领域2030年GHG减排目标



### 520 Coal Plants

The 2030 annual emissions savings target is equivalent to the yearly output of more than 525 coal-fired power plants  
2030年的目标减排量相当于525个煤电厂每年的排放量

## REGIONS OF FOCUS 关注区域



# Regional Focus – China 关注区域 中国

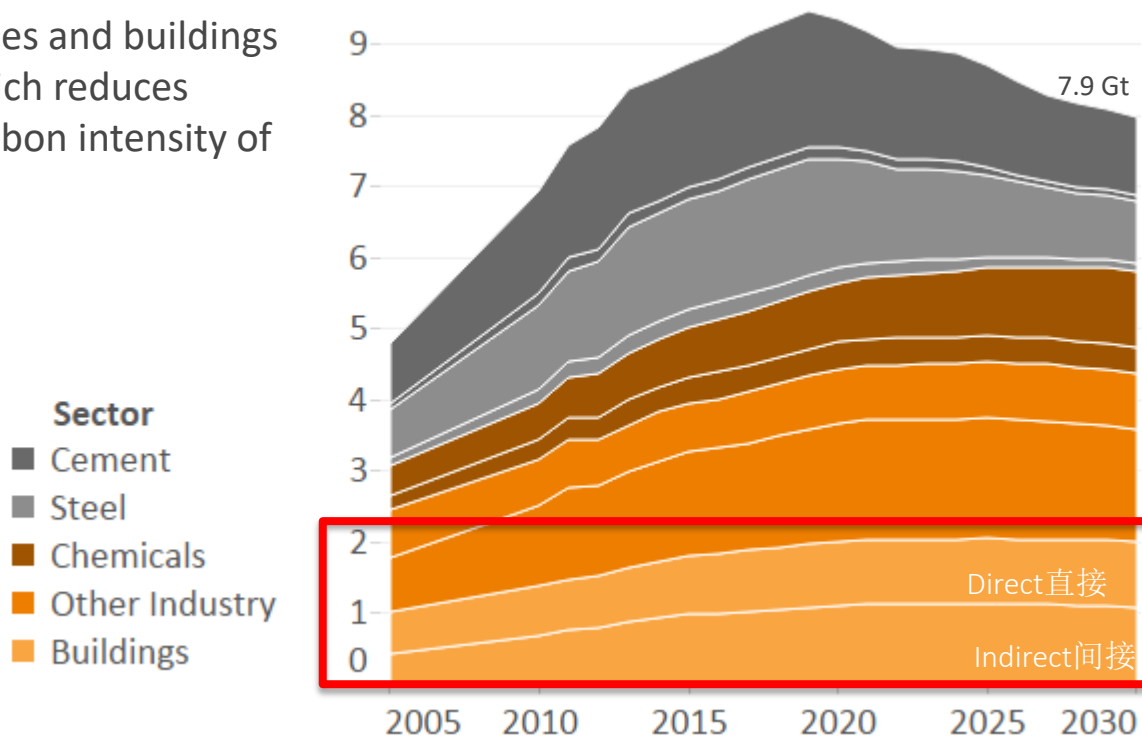
A shifting economy in China causes reductions in direct emissions from industry while indirect emissions begin declining due to decarbonization.

The heavy emitting durable industries in China (cement and steel) are projected to peak by 2019, but this is coupled with rising emissions from consumable industries and buildings. These consumable industries and buildings also see a slight rise in electrification, which reduces overall emissions due to the declining carbon intensity of power sector.

中国经济的变化导致了工业部门直接排放的降低，脱碳化导致了间接排放开始减少。

中国高排放工业（水泥和钢铁）预计在2019年排放达峰，但是来自于消费品行业和建筑业的排放却在不断增加。消费品行业和建筑业电气化程度略有增加，这降低了电力部门的碳强度，进而减少了排放总量。

Emissions – Direct & Indirect (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e)  
直接排放和间接排放

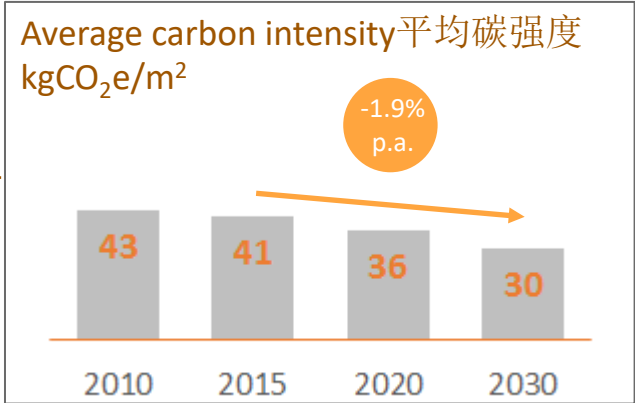
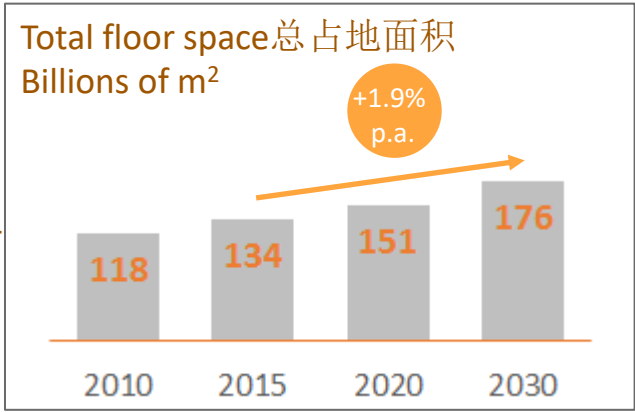
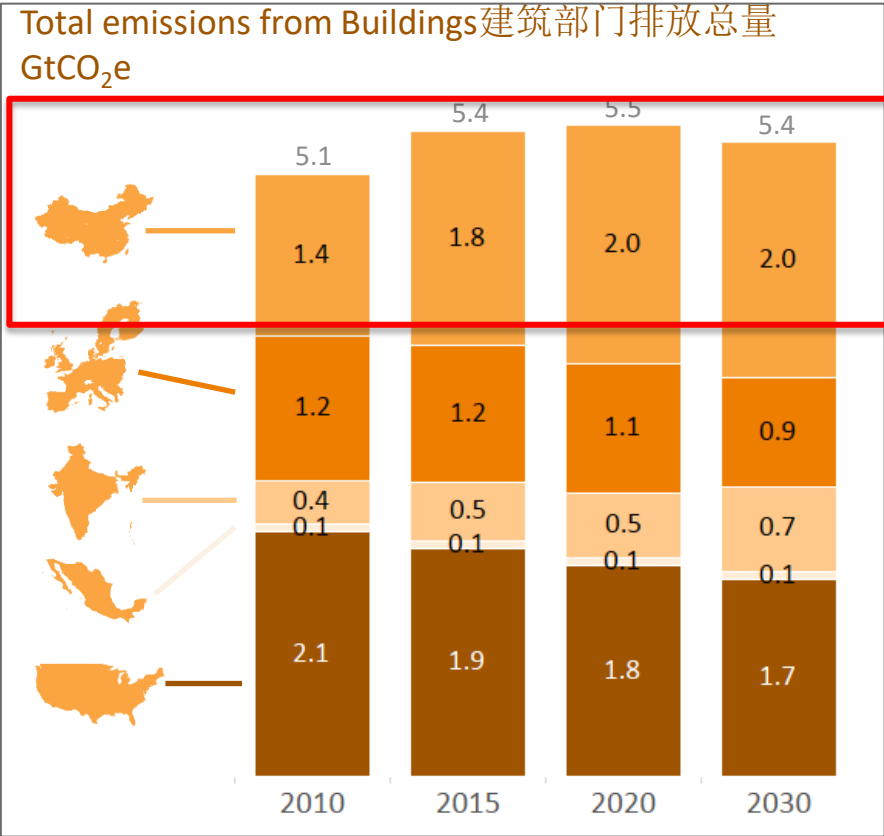


Note: The 'Other Industry' sector is composed of ten subcategories that are not modeled separately: non-ferrous metals, transport equipment, machinery, mining & quarrying, food & tobacco, paper, pulp & printing, wood & wood products, construction, textile & leather, and non-specified. 其他行业包括10个未分别建模的部门：有色、运输设备、机械、采矿、食品烟草、造纸、纸浆和印刷、木材、建设、纺织皮革和其他

# Buildings – Total Emissions 建筑部门排放总量

Total Buildings emissions (direct fuel consumption + indirect electricity use) are declining at -0.1% p.a. from 2015 until 2030. This is driven by reduced carbon intensity in the EU and US, which more than balances out strong activity growth in China and India.

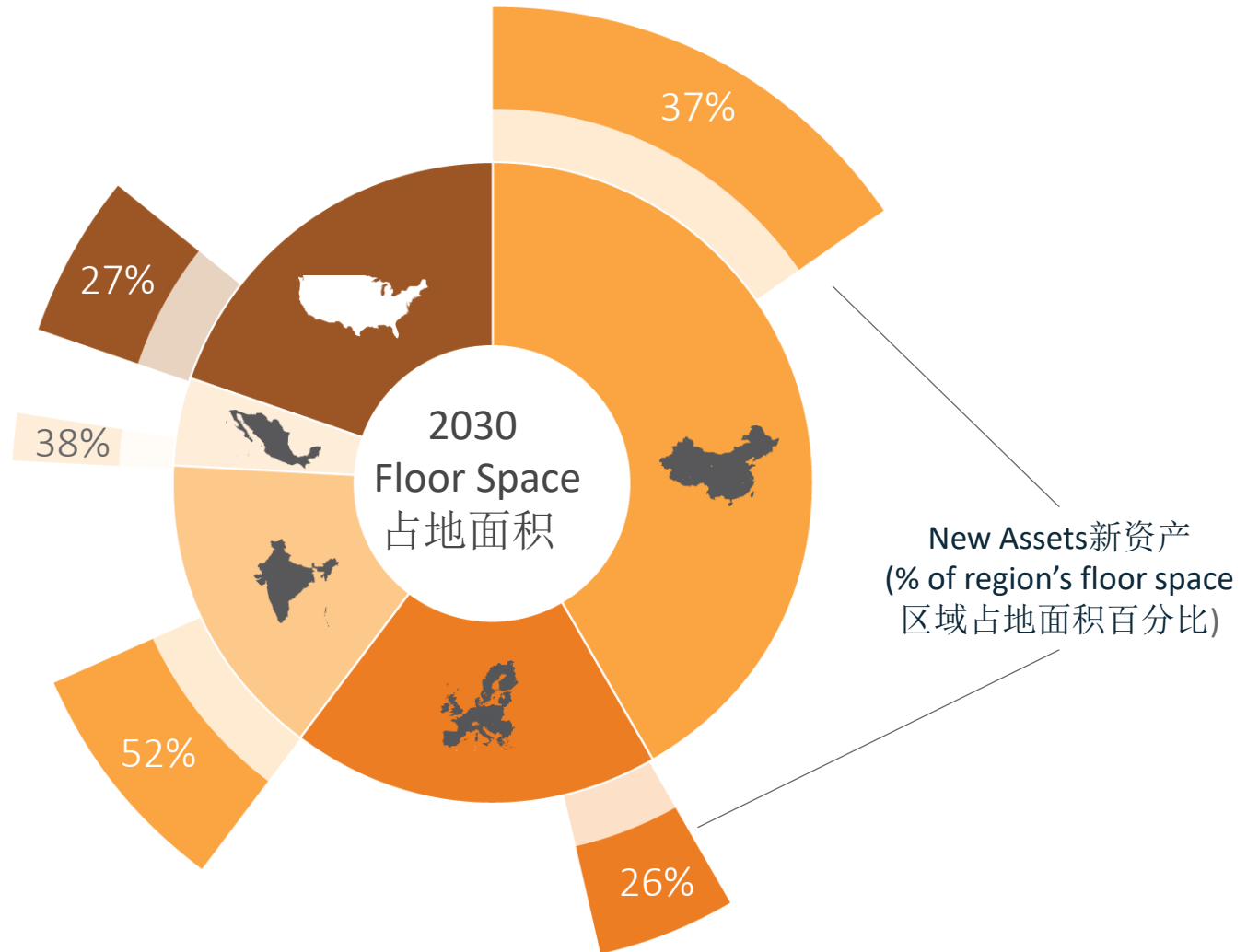
2015年起，到2030年建筑部门排放总量（燃料直接燃烧+间接电力消耗）按每年0.1%的速度减少。这主要由于欧盟和美国的碳强度不断降低，超过了中国和印度强劲的增长。



\*The share of Industry and Buildings emissions in 2030 in the five regions covered by the slide; in this slide, it is the share of Buildings emissions  
Note: Includes both direct (fuel consumption) and indirect (electricity generation) emissions

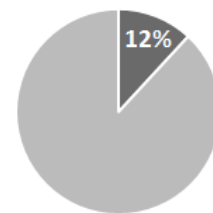
# Buildings Floor Space – Existing & Addition

## 建筑占地面积-现有和增长

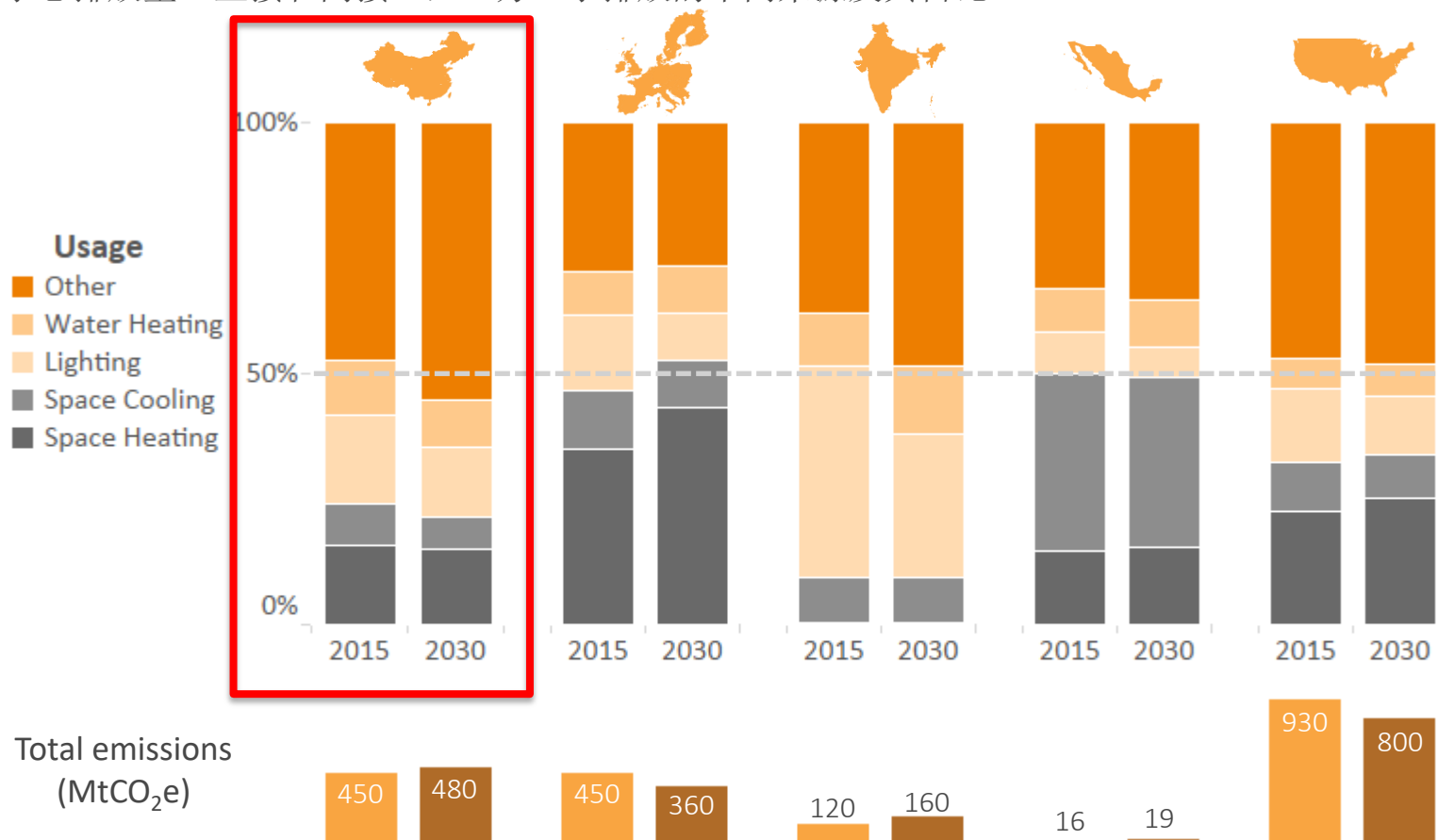


# Buildings - Commercial Emissions

## 建筑部门-商业建筑排放



Commercial emission patterns differ across regions and therefore strategy could follow in kind. Total emissions (direct + indirect) are displayed at the bottom, while the share of emissions attributable to different sources are on top. 商业建筑排放模式各区域有所不同，因而要采取不同策略。底部显示总排放量（直接和间接），上方显示排放的不同来源及其占比



# Better Buildings: Going Global 好建筑项目：扩展到全球

- **Where we are currently 目前情况**
  - *Monitoring and learning from the U.S. program 跟踪和学习美国项目*
  - *European program initiated in early 2016 欧洲项目2016年初启动*
  - *Launch of China program 中国项目启动*
  - *Scoping potential for India program 印度项目潜力探讨*
- **Learning and knowledge sharing 学习和信息共享**
  - *Transnational: Different regions can learn from each other 国家间互相学习*
  - *National: Learning within a particular region 国家内部学习*
- **Governments can show leadership 政府展现领导力**
- **Tweak for regional context 适用于区域自身情况**
- **Build on current state-of-play and increase ambition 建立在目前状况并增强雄心**
- **Get the right stakeholders involved: government, private sector, building owners and operators 正确相关方参与：政府、私有部门、建筑业主和经营者**